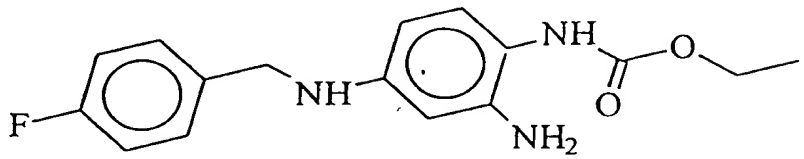
~~Patent Claims~~ WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. Modification A of the compound I



characterized by the X-ray diffractogram, reflections not coinciding with the reflections of the other two modifications being observed, inter alia, at 6.97°2ϑ (12.67 Å), 18.02°2ϑ (4.92 Å) and 19.94°2ϑ (4.45 Å).

2. Modification B of the compound I characterized by the X-ray diffractogram, reflections not coinciding with the reflections of the other two modifications being observed, inter alia, at 15.00°2ϑ (5.90 Å), 19.29°2ϑ (4.60 Å) and 19.58°2ϑ (4.53 Å).

3. Modification C of the compound I characterized by the X-ray diffractogram, reflections not coinciding with the reflections of the other two modifications being observed, inter alia, at 9.70°2ϑ (9.11 Å) and 21.74°ϑ ~~[sic]~~ (4.09 Å).

4. Process for the preparation of the modification A according to Claim 1, characterized in that the pure crystal form is allowed to crystallize out of a supersaturated solution of the compound I in protic, dipolar-aprotic or non-polar solvents.

5. Process for the preparation of the modification A according to Claim 4, characterized in that the crystallization from the solution is carried out at

temperatures from -20°C to 110°C, preferably at 20°C to 50°C.

6. Process for the preparation of the modification A according to Claims 4 and 5, characterized in that protic solvents which can be employed are lower alcohols such as ethanol, 2-propapanol [sic] or n-butanol, dipolar-aprotic solvents are acetonitrile or acetone and the non-polar solvent is toluene.

7. Process according to Claim 6, characterized in that lower alcohols are preferably used as solvents.

8. Process for the preparation of the modification A according to Claim 1, characterized in that the substance of the modifications B and C are [sic] treated with protic, dipolar-aprotic or non-polar solvents at low temperatures, preferably at room temperature.

9. Process for the preparation of the modification B according to Claim 2, characterized in that the pure crystal form is allowed to crystallize out at a temperature of greater than 80°C from a saturated solution of the compound I in protic or non-polar solvents.

10. Process for the preparation of the modification B according to Claim 9, characterized in that the protic solvent preferably employed is water and the non-polar solvent is toluene.

11. Process for the preparation of modification B according to Claim 2, characterized in that the modification B is preferably prepared from the modification A at temperatures of greater than 80°C by thermal phase conversion.

12. Process for the preparation of the modification C according to Claim 3, characterized in that the pure crystal form is preferably allowed to crystallize out at a temperature of from 50°C to 70°C from a saturated solution of the compound I in protic or alternatively non-polar solvents.

13. Process for the preparation of the modification C according to Claim 12, characterized in

that the protic solvents employed is [sic] preferably ethanol and 2-propanol and the non-polar solvent is toluene.

14. Process for the preparation of the modification C according to Claim 12, characterized in that the crystallization from the solution is preferably carried out at temperatures from 60°C to 70°C.

15. Use of the modification A, B and [sic] C of the compound I for the production of pharmaceutical preparations.

16. Pharmaceuticals comprising the modification A, B or C of the compound I and, if appropriate, exipients and/or auxiliaries.